THE REVOLUTION.

Important News from the South.

Projected Seizure of Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

Volunteers from New Orleans and Mississippi for the Expedition.

COL. HAYNE'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Responsibility of Civil War Thrown on the Lincoln Administration.

SECESSION OF GEORGIA FROM THE UNION.

Call for a State Convention in Missouri.

Interesting Reports from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia,

Ac.,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. THE LETTER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMISSIONER TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, communicated his letter to the President to-day. It is not in the shape of a demand, as at first presented, but is couched in moderate and temperate language. He has been induced to this moderation of the ultimatum of South Carolina by the existing state of feeling here among the Southern men. The communication was submitted to and approved by Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia, before it was sent to the President. While South Carolina does not yield the position which she first assumed, yet she is disposed to properly appreciate the embarrassed position of the present administration By this course the responsibility of shedding blood will be thrown upon the incoming administration. The correspondence will be communicated to Congress

the President informing South Carolina, through Colonel Hayne, that he has no power to entertain any proposition of the nature indicated in his note.

On the receipt of the communication the Presider called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, at four p'clock, and the session was protracted until a late hour Despatches from high sources in Charleston show that

the authorities there feel diappointed that Lieutenan Talbot, who reached there to-day, did not bring back evidences that the United States government was ready to surrender to their demands at once. A gloom hange over the city.

WASHINGTON Jan 19 1861 The secession of Georgia creates no great excitement in iny circle. It was considered a foregone conclusion, but some surprise is manifested about the course of Alexanfor H. Stephens, from whom an earnest protest against

The people of Maryland sustain the Governor of that State in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings held in almost every county approve his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Governor Hicks and the Union. This organization, form about a month before the Presidential election, numbers about thirty-two hundred active members in the city, and is affiliated with kindred organizations in ever county in the State. They are divided into companies of sixty-four men each. To their efforts is due the brillian success of the recent Union meeting in Baltimore. Upon the very day when the forty United States marines were sent take possession of Fort McHenry, it was intended by the Minute Men to occupy and hold it, until relieved by federal troops, to keep it out of the hands of the reported organization of secessionists, under the name of the "Southern Volunteers." If the marines had not arrived at daylight, the Minute Men would have occupied the fort before noon. They have proferred their services to Gen Scott, to take charge of and protect the United State fear of Maryland falling away from the Union while such a spirit prevails among her people.

The special House Committee of Five, to whom wa committed the President's special Message, has been in active session during the entire week. It is looked upon as the most important and the strongest committee the House. It will be remembered that the whole task making practicable the execution of the laws, was com-mitted to them. They have been diligent, and, it is thought, having matured their purposes, they will be in readiness to report on Monday or Tuesday. Whatever they report will be adopted by the House. So it may be how great consequence their action will be to th future direction which affairs may take.

Convention of Virginia are required to be elected on the 4th of February, a period so early as hardly to admit of this call upon the people of Virginia being even known in some fifty or sixty counties situated in the remote and mountainous regions of the State. At this season the nhabitants of those sparsely peopled countles are blocked up by snows two or three feet deep. This call for an expression of the popular opinion of Virginia seems to have been designedly made in such a manner as to exclude the western, or more Union loving portion of the State, from any voice in the Convention about to meet at

into the Union, Senator Green using all his parliamentar; skill to keep her out, but he was heaten at every point Various amendments were voted down. One relative to the judiciary is still likely to prevail. This is to retain Judge Pettis. The final vote will be taken on Monday,

It is reported that the injunction of secresy is to be removed from the proceedings in yesterday's executive gession on Mr. Holt's nomination. during which Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Davis, Wigfall, Yulee and others nced the cap sheaf of eloquence in behalf of the Union. Mr. Douglas was prominent among the debaters

The House passed the Army bill to-day, appropriating ten millions of dollars, and then passed the War Debt bill, providing for the payment of four millions of dollars, one million less than was claimed in the origi nal bill. It is a question whether the last named bill elips through the Senate as easy as it did through the Bouse. The tast surprised every one.

will be considered in the House on Monday or Tuesday and the debate will not close upon it until it passes. Mr. Etheridge will make another attempt on Monday

to introduce his compromise resolutions.

Mr. Otero, the representative from New Mexico, is in dignant at the aspersions cast upon his Territory and people by a New York republican paper, and reiterated n Copgress by a republican leader, and will noblish a letter to the public in reply, explanatory of affairs in New Mexico, and showing the extent the people of that Territory have been misrepresented by interested par

chances of Joseph McKibben being elected United States Senator are becoming brighter.

A commission is about to be despatched to Canada to

negotiate with that government for a more perfect understanding relative to our commercial relations.

A Railroad Committee, composed of the Presidents of all the leading roads in the North, including the Grand Trunk, meet at Willard's Hotel, in this city, on Monday next. It is understood to have reference to some general arrangement about freights, and also to fix upon some schedule for the transportation of cotton on a moderate basis, with a view of securing it for the

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS. NEW ORIEANS, Jan. 17, 1861.

Major Chase has telegraphed the Mayor of New Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come to-night, when the Military Board, will make provisions for raising and arming the

men. Meetings will be called tomorrow. The highest excitement prevails throughout the city Three hundred men are on the way to Pensacola from Mississipppi. If the President does not order the surrender of Fort Pickens great carnage will enue.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861. Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in Unite

States vessels, under the penalty of death. Washington despatches intercepted are in the hands of

Florida officers of the State forces. They number nearly one thousand. Lieut. Slimmer, commanding Fort Pickens, is expected

to surrender. The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns

nonnted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of three

Preference is now given at New Orleans to New York ships over other Northern or foreign vessels.

A despatch yesterday reports a ship ashore fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens. It is supposed to be the United The ship Supply sailed on the 15th from Pensacola for

New York, with the officers of the Navy Yard. The steamer of war Crusader had arrived at Havana or

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE BY THE STATE CONVENTION. MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Jan. 19, 1861.

The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at two o'clock this afternoon by yeas 208; nays 89. It is as follows:-

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under the compact of government entitled the constitution of the

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention ssembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby de clared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the constitution of the United States was as sented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting rescinded and abrogated.

ow subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full posses sion and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson ar.

among those who voted against the ordinance. and revenue system until it shall be ordered other

also to continue all the civil federal officers. The ordinance of secession was ordered to be engrossed

on parchment, and to be signed on Monday at noon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 12, 1861-9 P. M. The Convention has been in secret session nearly all

Ben. Hill introduced a substitute for the secession or

dinance, but it was lost. Subsequently he voted for the ordinance, declaring as he did so that as Georgia had determined for secession he would share her fate for weal

Judge Linton Stephens said that while he approved of the ordinance he saw no reason for its adoption now. He therefore would not vote for or sign it.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being made here to night in honor of the adoption of the ordinance of secession, including the firing of cannon, the letting off of sky rockets, the burning of torches and music and

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived here last night with gloom

The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were consultation the greater part of last night on the intel ligence communicated by Lieut, Talbot.

A white flag came from Fort Sumter this morning. The object of it is said to be to demand that South Caro lina cease erecting fortifications.

Lieut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumter are in the city. The soldiers are witnesses in a murde

by his friends, and drinks to a peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19, 1861.

The House passed to-day a bill to provide against the nvasion of the State by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment who bring foreign vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorizes the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the beacon and landmarks at his dis-

A resolution was also passed to make a contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to effect a more rapid communication with Fort

candidate for Clerk of the Southern Congress. He is warmly supported by the secessionists here.

It is impossible to get any information of the secret proceedings of the Convention.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861.

Two-thirds of the elected delegates to the Louisians

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861.

The Committee on the Confederacy of the Missippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern confederacy, and to establish a provisional government for seceding States and States hereafter seceding. The proposed Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19, 1861. In the Senate the consideration of the report or federal relations contemplating a national convention,

was resumed. The second resolution in the report was amended by appointing John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summer and James A. Seddon, con oners to Washington on the fourth of February, to meet commissioners from other States.

The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. Crittenden's proposition; so as to give additional protec tion and security to slave property.

The sixth resolution was amended by appointing John Tyler a Commissioner to wait on the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson a Commissioner to South Carolina and the other seceding States, to request them to abstain from hostile acts during the pendency of proceedings. The report was then passed by ayes 40, nays 5.

Mr. BRUCK offered the following:-Resolved. That if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abor-tive, then every consideration of honor and interest de-mands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

This resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Strakt offered as a basis of adjustment a measure contemplating the withdrawal of the trust in regard to the Territories from the hands of Congress, and providing for an equitable partition of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by an amendment of the constitution; also providing that the States created out of the Territory north and south of 36 deg. 30 min. shall be admitted "with or without slavery" as their constitutions may ordain. Ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senat to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, as

Mr. Seppon then offered the following:-Resolved, That the interests of Virginia are those of her Southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent which will not secure to each section elf-protecting power against any invasion of the federal Union upon the reserved rights of either.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 19, 1861. The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus:-"No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the made a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The majority of the joint committee on national affairs reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully endorsing the Crittenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of the State in Congress, and requesting the representatives to support them. They will be discussed next week and passed by both bouses no doubt. The committee also call upon Congress to order a national Con-

THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONISTS IN TROUBLE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY GOVERNOR ANDREW AND MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1861. Wendell Phillips is announced to speak here to merrow evening. The Anti-Slavery Society asked the protection of Mayor Wightman, who refused to protect Phillips, but ssured the Society that the peace of the city should b

The Society then sought the protection of Governor An drew, who sent his aids to see what the Mayor proposed to do. The Mayor replied to them that he would main tain the peace of the city; that if a disturbance took were indications of a row before the hall doors were opened he would have the hall closed. Protection has been asked for the annual anti-slavery meeting to b held next week, but it was refused.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861. Mr. Jounson, (opp.) of Ark., urged immediate action on the Red River Raft bill. He said heavy duties were imposed on all articles which passed over the thirty mile

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ili., desired that the bill be postponed to a more convenient hour, so that So might come fully prepared to discuss it.

Mr. Mason, (opp.) of Va., was in favor of the bill. He moved to specially assign it for Thursday next, at half nest twelve o'clock.

Mr. Jounson, moved to make it one o'clock Thursday, which was carried. THE CRIPTENDEN ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. Bigler, (opp.) of Pa., presented a memorial from Pennsylvania in favor of Mr. Crittenden's propositions. THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Mr. Pelk, (opp.) of Mo., moved to take up the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis and to sell the

Mr. Thomson, (opp.) of N. J., presented a memorial of citizens of New Jersey in favor of Crittenden's proposi-

grounds.

Mr. Thomson, (opp.) of N. J., presented a memorial of citizens of New Jersey in favor of Crittenden's propositions.

Mr. Lathan presented a petition from residents of California, praying for the establishment of a mail route between Los Angeles and San Diego.

Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Roads.

ROS GENROATS.

Mr. Genriss, (rep.) of lowa, presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gunboat of a capacity and armament of the inited States gunboat Iroquois.

PRICESION VESSITS AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. STANKE, (rep.) of Mass., called up his resolution of vesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charlesten, and it was adopted.

Mr. Polk presented the resolutions of the public meeting at St. Louis on the state of the Union and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. SNEARD, (rep.) of N. Y., said in 1850 it was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings when a majority of the Senate agreed, but to reject them when they were in a minority.

REGORIALIZATION OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill for the reorganization of the United States Military Academy at Westfornt. It has been prepared by the West Point Committee.

Mr. HENDAMIN, (opp.) of La., presented the petition of W. C. Jewett opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution, third, because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the Enion question is paramount thereto; second, because of the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws in Skeeds esparating from the Union, as follows.—

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws in Skates separating from the Union, as follows.—

Whereas, it appears to Ce

separation by prodamation, and all the laws of the United States shall in like manner be suspended and rendered inoperative in such State as aforestad.

This joint recolution was passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Pending the bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal, the Charkays announced that the bour for taking up the special order, the Kansas bill, had arrived.

Mr. Firent, (opp.) of Ind., called up his amendment, that from and after the admission of the State of Kansas the laws of the United states which are not locally mapplicable have the same force within the State as any other States, that the State is constituted a judicial district, with an established District Court, with powers o jurisdiction as a District court of the United States for the district of Minnesota; that the Judges, District Attorney, and Marrhal of the United States that reside in the district of Karsas shall be antitled to the same compensation as those of the district of Alimesota; that in alcases of appeal or writ of error hereteiore presecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the mandate, execution or order, if further proceedings are necessary, shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States for the district of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; that each of these courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of hee United States for the district of Kansas, as the nature of the Entre States for the district of Kansas, as the nature of the Entre States for the district of Kansas shall hold two regular terms annually at the sead of government in said State to commence on the second Monday of April and October of each year.

Mr. Frau made a motion for a vote on adding his amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows:—

amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows:—
Yass—Messrs Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brage, Bright,
Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill,
Bunter, Iverton, dohnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Fen,
nessee, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice
Saulsbury, Sebacian, Themson, Wigiall—26.
Nays—Messrs, Anthony, Hokker, Bingham, Cameron,
Chandler, Clark Gollamer, Divon, Deckittle, Bouglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King,
Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Summer, Ten, Eyck, Trumbuil,
Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

After a short debate, Mr. Peau, (opp.) of Ohio, moved that the Senate reconsider the vote on disagreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Green. The vote resulted as follows:—

AB follows:—Yasa—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brage, Bright, Cling man, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas-Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy Lane, Mason, Nicholson-Polk, Fowell, Pugh, Rice, Sauisbury, Sebastian, Wigfall—22-Navs—Messrs, Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittie, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Latham, Marrill, Seward, Simmens, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—29.
Mr. Sauisbury, (opp.) of Del., moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Saulsbery, (opp.) of Del., moved the Senate adjourn.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Bunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Fowell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebasian, Thomson, Wigfall—20
NAYS—Messrs. Authony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster Grimes, Hale, Harian, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, M. rrill, Pigh, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—33.

Mr. Gissex, moved to amend the bill by inserting, "that before this act shall take effect the people of Kansas shall, by a vote at such times and places as the legislature by law shall order, assent to the provisions of this act, or that until the convention of delegates thus assent, which delegates may be elected by qualified electors as the territorial Legislature directs, including, however, the whole territory embraced in the limits herein prescribed as the boundaries of the State of Kansas."

Mr. Graes called for a vote on the amendment, which resulted—ayes 21, hays 32.

After further debate, at four o'clock, Mr. Powen. (opp.) of Ky., moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Graes called for a vote on the motion, which was lost—by yeas 18, mays 30.

An amendment was made to add to the old bill a provision for the temporary government of the Territory of Jefferson.

After further debate Mr. Cansson, (rep.) of Pa., at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. Wate, (rep.) of Ohio, called for a vote on the me-tion.

y minutes past four o'clock P. M., moved to adjourn Ware, (rep.) of Ohio, called for a vote on the mo tion.

The motion was lest by—yeas 21, nays 28

Mr. Hair. (rep.) of N. H., obtained leave to present a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate whether he has accepted, either without conditions, any draft or orders, or requests to pay money to the Chiraqui Improvement Company and A. W. Thompsen, or either of them, or any one else for them or either of them, and if so the dates and amounts of such acceptable.

of such acceptance.

Mr. Greek said he was ready to inflict a four bour Mr. Goran said he was ready to milet a four hour speech.
Mr. Caurron,—Let us pass the bill on Monday at half-past twelve P. M., without offering amendment. I received much in struction yesterday by what the learned Senator said, and if I am kept here to night I am afraid I shall lose the thread of the discourse. Let us adjourn now, and let things be decided on Monday. I again move to adjourn After for the redest; on motion of Mr. Puon, the Son ate adjourned at five F. M.

House of Representatives.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, amounting to \$560,000, for suppressing Indian

Mr. FLORESCE, (opp.) of Pa., presented a petition of Mr. Florasce, (opp.) of Pa., presented a petition of citizens of Fhiladelphia praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.

Mesers. Harnus, of Md., Clemens, of Va., and Holman, of Ind., presented similar memorials.

Mr. Florance gave notice that he will on Monday offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden compromise.

Adjourned at an early hour.

GEN. SCOTT ON DISUNION.

GEN. SCOTT ON DISUNION.

[From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 18.]

Some allusions having been made to the annexed paper, both in the public prints and in public speeches, and some misapprehension of its character having thereby got abroad, we have obtained a copy of it for publication, in order that our readers may see what it is. They will find in it a fresh evidence of the veteran General's devotion to his country as a citizen and of his forecast as a soldier:—

VIEWS SUGGESTED BY THE IMMINENT DANGER (OCTO BER 29, 1860) OF A DISRUPTION OF THE UNION BY THE SECESSION OF ONE OR MORE OF THE SOUTH-

EY THE SECESSION OF ONE OR MORE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

To save time, the right of secession may be conceded, and instantly balanced by the correlative right, on the part of the federal government, against an interior State or States, to re-establish, by force if necessary, its former continuity of territory.—Paloy's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter.

But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madaress may contrive, and there would be no hope of reuniting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play.

A smaller evil would be to allow the fragments of the great republic to form themselves into new confederacies, probably four.

All the lines of demarcation between the new Unions cannot be accurately drawn in advance, but many of

All the lines of demarcation between the new Unions cannot. Se accurately drawn in advance, but many of them approximately may. Thus, looking to natural boundaries and commercial affinities, some of the following frontiers, after many waverings and conflicts, might perhaps become acknowledged and fixed.—

1. The Potomac river and the Chesapeake bay to the Atlantic. 2. From Maryland along the crest of the Alleghany (perhaps the Blue Ridge) range of mountains to some point in the coast of Florida. 3. The line from say the head of the Potomac to the west or northwest, which it will be meet difficult to settle. 4. The crest of the Rocky Mountains.

The Southeast confederacy would, in all human probability, in less than five years after the rupture and itself bounded by the first and second lines indicated above, the Atlantic and the Guilf of Mexico, with its capital at say Columbia, South Carolina. The country between the second, third and fourth of these lines would, beyond a doubt, in about the same time constitute another confe-

say Columbia, South Carolina. The country between the second, third and fourth of these lines would, beyond a doubt, in about the same time constitute another conferacy, with its capital at probably, Alton or Quincy, Illinois. The boundaries of the Pacific Union are the most definite of all, and the remaining States would constitute the Northeast confederacy, with its capital at Albany.

It, at the first thought, will be considered strange that seven slaveholding States and parts of Virginia and Floridashould be placed (above) in a new confederacy with Ohio Indiana. Illinois, &c. But, when the overwhelming weight of the great Northwest is taken in connection with the laws of trade, contiguity of territory and the comparative indifference to free soil doctrines on the part of Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, it is evident that but limb if any coercion, beyond moral force, would be needed to embrace them, at d I have omitted the temptation of the unwasted public lands which would fall entirely to this confederacy—an aly panage (well husbanded) sufficient for many generations. As to Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, they would not stand out a month. Louisiana would coalesce without much solicitation, and Alabama, with West Florida, would be conquered the first winter, from the aboute need of Pensacols for a naval depot.

If I might presums to address the South, and particularly dear Virginia—being native here and to the manner born—I would affectionately ask, will not your slaves be less secure and their labor less profitable under the new crief of things than under the old? Could you employ pre fitably two hundred slaves in all Nebraska, or five hundred in all New Mexico? The right, then, to take the muther boar the part the like we have

Rather bear the ills we have

Rather bear the ills we have

Than fly to others that we know not of?

The Declaration of Independence proclaims and consecrate the same maxim:—'Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be charged for light and transient causes.' And Paley, teo, lays down as a fundamental maxim of statesmannip, 'never to pursue national honor as distinct from national interest;' but adds:—'This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honor of a nation for the sake of its interests.'

The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the upar prespect of a republicable ciefting to the Presi-

Gency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretolere, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathes, however, are with the Bell and Everett ticket. With Mr. Lincoln I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recellection of ever having seen his person; but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence or breach of law is to be apprehended from his administration of the federal byernment.

From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solenn conviction that there is some danger of an early sect of rashess preliminary to secession, viz. the seizure of some or all of the following poste:—Forts Jackson and St. I hilip, in the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrison; Forts Fickens and McRee, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one. Fort Pulasist, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampon roade, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or connections.

all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous.

With an army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a federal Executive, for the next twelve months of firmness and moleration, which he country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—there is good reasen to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution or one arrest for treison.

In the meantime it is suggested that

or one arrest for treason.

In the meantime it is suggested that exports should remain as free as at present; all duties, however, on imports, collected (outside of the cities), as such receipts would be needed for the national debt, invalid pensions, &c., and only articles contraband of war be refused admittance. But even this refusal would be unnecessary, as the foregoing views eschew the idea of invading a seceded State.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Остопан 29, 1860.

War to say:—
That a copy of his "Views," &c., was despatched to the President yesterday, in great haste; but the copy intended for the Secretary, better transcribed, (herewith) was not in time for the mail. General Scott would be happy if the latter could be substituted for the former.

It will be seen that the "Views" only apply to a case of secession that makes a gap in the present Union. The falling off (say) of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potemas South, was not within the scope of General Scott's provisional remedies.

from the Potomac South, was not within the scope of General Scott's provisional remedies.

It is his opinion that instructions should be given at once to the commanders of the Barancas, forts Moultrie and Monroe, to be on their guard against surprises and coups de main. As to regular approaches nothing can be said or dene, at this time, without volunteers.

There is one (regular) company at Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, Ga., and one at Baton Rouge—in all five companies only, within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "Views."

General Scott is all solicitude for the safety of the

"Views."

General Scott is all solicitude for the safety of the Union. He is, however, not without hope that all dangers and difficulties will pass away without leaving a scar or painful recollection behind.

The Secretary's most obedient servant,
October 30, 1860.

In forts or on board ships-of-war. The great aim and object of this plan was to gain time—say eight or ten months—to await expected measures of conciliation on the part of the North, and the subsidence of angry feelings in the opposite quarter.

SOUTH CAROLINA. OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16, 1861. The Mysterious Negotiations of Messrs. Hayne and Hall-What People Think on the Subject-Vigor of the Military Movements—The Misrepresentations of the State of Things in Charleston—Inconsistencies of the Republican Statements-The Real Condition of Affairs-Unity of Senti

ment in the State-How a South Carolina Voluntee Looks-John Mitchel's Son in the State Service, dos. de. Everybody here is on the qui rice to-night to know the esult of the joint mission of Hayne and Hall to Wash ington. The generally received opinion is, that their errand was designed to save the necessity, on the part of the State, of taking Fort Sumter by assault. But people think that the presence of General Scott, the "power be hind the throne," in Washington will prevent any such consummation, and that the question will now very soon resolve itself into a matter of steel and gunpowder Whatever be the upshot of the negotiations (and all probability we shall know before this letter can reach you), it is certain that the military preparations have not relaxed for a mement. The transportation of ordnance to exposed points, the strengthening of the earthworks and the constant and zealous drilling of the citizen soldiery shows that, if the people of the State hope for peace, they are also determined to be prepared for

It is a poor game that the black republican and aboli tion papers are playing, to endeavor to belster up the courage of their party by frightful pictures of want and suffering in South Carolina. The people here are a good deal amused by the marvellous abolition quotations Charleston family marketing, the elaborate and detailed description of "forced levies of troops," the "general disaffection of the people," the "only forty day's provi sions" story, and a score of other ingenious fabrications which are too ridiculous to need any contradiction here. I heard a gentleman remark to day, that judging by accounts manufactured North it would be difficult to understand who are the rulers in Charleston. One day we are told that the aristocratic slave drivers are riding rough shed over the "people" who are afraid to speak out their real sentiments; and the next issue of the same paper informs us gravely that the same "people" (in this case called, by way of variety, "the mob,") are rushing frantically up and down the streets pillaging the property of the discomfited aristocrats, aforesaid and, singularly enough, doing the very things which the day before they were reported as having been forced most reluctantly by the "reckless leaders" to do. One paper, which has an original turn, and is not satisfied with these reciprocal familiarities of the mob and the leaders, tells us that Governor Pickens himself has sent a communication to a distinguished United States army officer to "save him from the fury of the mob," which the army officer, with characteristic gallantry, scornfully declines doing. which are too ridiculous to need any contradiction here. I

army officer to "save him from the fury of the mob," which the army officer, with characteristic gallantry, scornfully declines doing.

I do not know whether intelligent people at the North believe the half of these pleasant fables, but if, relying upon their truth, the Wide Awakes, who are so gallantly esolving upon maintaining a Union already broken up one to come hither and find disaffection or disorder of anope to come annual and any kind in the Palmetto ranks, they will find themselves worfully mistaken. The same batteries which seat the star of the West reciting from our harbor will belch forth the first unwelcome contradiction of so pleasant a de-

inem to maintain their strong position. All kinds of marketing and provisions are very plentful at moderate rates, and the on y article of which there is likely to be a temporary scarcity is coal. The price of this article has risen considerably within the last mouth, but there is pienty of it on hand; and even if the supply should be altegether out off, with our mild climate and boundless pincy woods, we should not be so miserable, after all. By the by, it is said that Major Anderson is worse off, having peither coal nor wood, and is burning up the woodwork of Fort Sumter to cook victuals for the woodwork of Fort Sumter to cook victuals for the woodwork. As for the sentiment among our people, it may be truly said of them, "Their swords are a the usand—their bosoms are one." The outside pressure of Northern abolition is made also be sufficed to knut them together in one examinon purpose. Not a single man has yet been drafted in South Carolina. The volunteer regiments are all full, and there is not a company of the stalwart red-shirted backwoodsmen, who are pouring in by every train, that numbers less than a hundred members. By the way, the peculiar uniform of most of these companies, as contrasted with the "fuss and feather" style so prevalent among volunteers in other States, is well worthy of notice. They wear mostly plain pants and jackets of homespun, serviceable stuff, and almost entirely devoid of decorative trimming. Their head covering is either the light keps of the French army or a brown shouth, tucked up at the side with the now famous blue cockade. A more picturesque but equally simple uniform very much in vogue here, is black pants top boots antered fishnel shirt, a la Garibaldi. This, with the rifle and cross belts, and the ever present revolver at the waist, will give you an idea of the tout emember of a South Carocross beits, and the over present revolver at the waist, will give you an idea of the tout ensemble of a South Carolina volunteer.

I hear that a son of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, has

the active service of the State.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel publishes the following extract from a letter received from a prominent and well informed gentleman in Charleston, under date of the 11th inst.—We hay en o fear of a bombardment. Fort sunter cannot reach the city with shot or skell. There have been several vessels sunk on the bar, and no large vessel of war can get in our waters. They may land troops. If they do we can take care of them. That's just what way, it get them on shore. No panic here; no one leaving the city, or anything of the kind. There is no need of dratting, and will be none; more volunteers are offering than we know what to do with. One of the Edgelield companies would have been refused if we had known it before they left. Six ready in Abbeville, and only one taken. Edgelield has more than furnished her quota.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE ON NEW YORK MELITARY AID.

The following communication from Governor Letcher, transmitting the proceedings of the Legislature of the state of New York, accompanied by his views thereon, was received in the Virginia Benate on Thursday last.

The Message was read, as follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RULINOND, Jan. 17, 1861.

GENTIASEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELISIATIS—I have received a communication from his Exection (CONUNIVED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

Decrease of the Aggregate Mortality on Previous Years.

Enormous Per Centage of Infantile Mortality as Compared with that of Adults.

Failure of the Registration Law, and Necessity of Fresh Legislation.

STREET CLEANING.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM BAD.

Shameful Condition of the City Markets Tenement Houses, Slaughter Houses, Sewerage and Drainage.

Vaccination Swill Milk The Sale of Poisons.

Ac.,

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CIT NEW YORK:-GENTLEMEN-In conformity with the requirements of the ordinance organizing the "Departments of the muni-cipal government of the city of New York," I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report of this department for the year 1860, containing, as will be found in the tables annexed, the number of deaths in the city, the diseases, sex, nativity, color and ages, during

ported to this department for the same period. Attached is a statistical report from the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and also a report from the Registrar of Records and Statistics of this department.

that year; also the number of births and marriages re-

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. DANL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

The returns at this office show that during the year 1860 there were 4,241 marriages, 12,454 births and The discrepancy in the number of marriages and births

for the past year, compared with the year 1859, will be lluded to in another part of this report. With the exception of an epidemic which prevailed during the summer months, in the form of scarlet fever, and which during the brief period of its prevalence in creased largely the bills of mortality, the city has been usually healthy, while a constant vigilance has been observed by this department to protect the same to the

'ull extent of the powers invested in it. The number of immigrants arriving in this city from foreign ports from January 1 to December 31, 1860, were 104,000. The per centage of those remaining in this city after their arrival cannot be accurately ascerthe average rate of the mortality of the city the means for a correct estimate are now placed within our reach from the census recently completed. These returns show a population of 814,254. The mortality of the past year being 22,710, shows an apparant increase in the deathst of the city over 1859 of 1,065; but when the increase of our population for that period is taken into account, we have an actual decrease in our death list. For further particulars upon this subject, and for valuable informaion, including the causes of deaths for the year 1860. I would respectfully call your attention to the annexed letter from the chief officer of the Bureau of Records and Sta-

For want of official data of the mortality of London for 1860 we are unable to compare the health of that city with our own during the year, but from the scanty and imperfect materials before us, the difference either cannot be very great.

tistics connected with this department.

Europe the health of New York city presents a decided superiority. There is in this comparative table of estimate, an important element which operates to the disadvantage of New York, from which both of the cities above mentioned are in a measure exempt, and that is the large emi-gration which yearly visits our shores, composed in the main of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, among which the mortality is very great. The deaths thus occurring are made to swell our yearly bills of mortality, and are mischievously availed of to misrepresent and detract from the general health of the city, and to reflect upon the efficiency of this department. of the mortality of this city between the native born and foreign population is best illustrated by the subjoined

statistics, taken from the registration records of this

Native born, death: 15,762

Foreigners, 6,948

By substracting ten per cent—a liberal allowance—
from the mortality, and by placing the amount of the list of deaths of native born, it will still be seen that a balance of 6,264 is confined to that class of foreigners arriving and to the transient and unsettled foreign population of our city. There official data speak for themselves, and require neither the aid of subtlezing calculation nor interested selfishness to pervert or myskify. New York is the representative city, the great metropolis of the Union, and in her movements, character, commerce, trade, capital, population, energy, emigration and enterprise, she is the city sus general of the American continent, and the third of the Cirristan work for detract from her well deserved claims to the recogni-

The mean lifetime of adult females in England is only about one year more than that of males; indeed, the conclusion from all this is, that the circumstances of a city life are pesuliarly trying, for they increase the death rate from a normal standard of about seventeen in the thousand to nearly terminated three; they double the mortality of the infant population and shorten the period of adult life from an average of adult in fity one. And again, the chief towns of England, with their high mortality, are not subject as well as to the unwholescome influences of an excessive that from one hundred and intry one of the condition of things exist in the large towns of England, for the density of their population is rarely above fifty on the area, and yet their mortality ranges from wenty four to thirty-six in the thousand. We have reason, therefore, for congratulation that the sanitary state of the life is as good as it is, and that the untoward circumstances which commerce and industry have forced upon us are kept o largely in check.

It will be seen from this that any comparison between the health of a crowded city and that of large villages or semi-rural districts proves only the superior general health of the latter—a fact which no one in his senses presumes to doubt. To institute a comparison between he healthliest districts of the State and the city, to the disparagement of the latter, is a most unfair proceeding. It merely proves what every one untainted by local or other narrow prejudices admits, that there are unhealthy influences in every large city from which more sequestered districts are comparatively exempt, avoiding the only material problem desirable to be solved, as to the comparative healthliness of large cities to account for these dispartities, and suggest, if possible, a preventive or a remedy.

INFANTIE MORIALITY.

By reference to tables annexed it will be seen that

or a remedy.

By reference to tables annexed it will be seen that the morfality among children has been, during the past year, 13,197. Among those of the diseases which have proved most fatal are scariet fever and pneumonia; and here we have to note the fact that the mortality of children of foreign parents shows a great excess of those of mative born. This striking disproportion is mainly attributable to the want of proper care and attention, and the inability, from poverty, of parents to obtain the necessary medical relief.

By data received from authentic and official sources, in